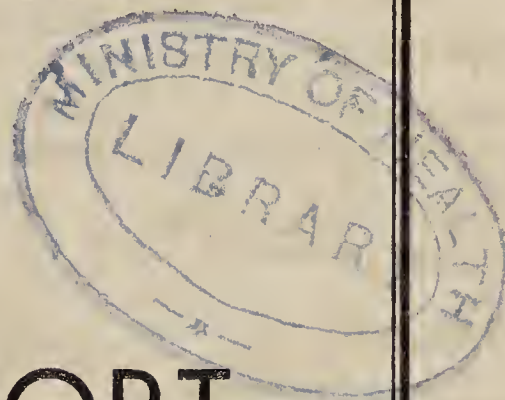


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ESTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Sanitary Inspector

1952.

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The Urban District of Eston.

Chairman of the Council :
COUNCILLOR JOHN A. GAVIN.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :
COUNCILLOR MRS. S. A. METCALFE.

Committee :
Councillors Briggs, Clark, Cook, Cowie, Daley, Finegan, J. Green,
J. E. Green, Hall, Herlingshaw, Jackson, Mead, Metcalfe, Robinson,
Rowley, Singer and Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*** Medical Officer of Health :**
JAMES A. DUNLOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*** Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Cleaving Superintendent :**
JAMES H. BURROWS, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.San.E., M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food)

*** Additional Sanitary Inspectors :**
WILLIAM VERRILL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food).

LESLIE CORNFORTH, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food).

Clerks : NORMAN FORD.
MISS M. COLWELL.
MISS D. POWELL.

** Contributions to salary from Exchequer.*

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1952.**

To the Chairman and Members of
The Eston Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Metcalfe and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of this District for the year 1952. This is the seventeenth annual report which I have had the privilege of submitting.

With regard to the Vital Statistics for the year, speaking generally, these are satisfactory. There has been a fall in the Birth Rate, but this is in some measure compensated for by a fall in the Death Rate. It is, however, most gratifying to be able to report that there has been a very substantial decrease in the Infantile Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in the first year of life per thousand births in the year) which has fallen from 51.8 to 24.7. This is the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate that has ever been recorded in this District. In commenting on this rate in previous years, I have always pointed out that in a relatively small community such as this, there can be wide fluctuations in the rate without any special significance being attached to such variations. Nevertheless, such a decrease in the rate deserves comment. A close analysis of the causes of the Infant Deaths gives in my opinion, further cause for satisfaction. Last year, I commented on the fact that the high Infantile Mortality Rate was largely due to deaths from Prematurity and Broncho-pneumonia, and in this connection, I stressed the need for adequate hospital provision for sick infants. It is a source of great satisfaction this year to draw attention to the fact that the decrease in the Infantile Mortality Rate is almost entirely due to a decrease in deaths of infants from Prematurity and Broncho-pneumonia.

In previous reports, I have made such comments as I thought necessary and useful on the working of the National Health Services Act. I have done so despite the fact that we are not a major Health

Authority, because I believe any aspect of Health and the provision of Health Services is a matter of importance to this Council. I am still of the opinion that there is too little co-operation between the three principal bodies concerned with the running of the Act. I feel that it is necessary to have something in the nature of a Standing Joint Committee to co-ordinate the efforts of the Regional Hospital Boards, the Executive Councils and the major Health Authorities. With regard to the Hospital Services, I feel sure that as former owners of one of the hospitals in the district, this Council must be gratified to know the valuable work now done in this hospital. I have been closely associated with this hospital ever since it was an Isolation Hospital. Largely due to the success of Diphtheria Immunisation, the former Isolation Hospital is now an annexe of the General Hospitals in the area. By taking in post-operative cases, it relieves beds in the other hospitals. This change-over has been carried out with a smoothness and efficiency and always with regard to the welfare of the patients. I consider that this hospital is a credit to the Hospital Authorities.

As in previous years, I have made such comments as I thought necessary under the various sections of the report. I would, however, specially draw your attention to the very able report on Housing, which Mr. Jones, our Housing Manager, has prepared for this report. I am very grateful to Mr. Jones for his willing co-operation in this respect, and I feel sure that this report will be of the utmost value to all members.

I must again express my gratitude to the Members and Officials of the Council for the cordial help and support I have received from them during the year, and finally, I am most indebted to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyal and willing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. DUNLOP,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Condition of the Area.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district in the mid-year 1952 was 33,350 as compared with an estimate of population for the mid-year 1951 of 33,110.

Registrar General's estimate mid-year	1946	...	...	31,010
„ „ „ „	1947	...	...	31,810
„ „ „ „	1948	...	...	32,540
„ „ „ „	1949	...	...	33,060
„ „ „ „	1950	...	...	33,440
„ „ „ „	1951	...	...	33,110
„ „ „ „	1952	...	...	33,350

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I am indebted to the Council's Treasurer who has supplied me with the following statistics :—

Area of the District (acres)	...	...	5,559
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952 according to the Rate Books)	...	...	9,037
Rateable value (September, 1952)	...	...	£152,799
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	£588 4s. 4d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

So far as I can ascertain, the level of employment in the chief industries in the district remains high, with good prospects for the future. With regard to industrial conditions in the area, members of this Council need hardly be reminded that the major industrial problem in this area is Atmospheric Pollution. The Chief Sanitary Inspector is very active, in this connection, as can be seen from his remarks in another part of this Report. While I have no wish to encroach on the good work being done by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, I feel that Atmospheric Pollution is such a menace to health, that all those interested in health matters must draw attention to the need of more education and enlightenment on the need of a vigorous Smoke

Abatement policy. The country as a whole was horrified when it became known that as the result of a particularly black foggy week in London in November last, the mortality figures for the Capital rose alarmingly—the “smog” claimed many victims. An enquiry is now being held and its results may be illuminating. One can only hope that our people and our legislators will be persuaded that the smoke nuisance is a national disgrace whose dire effects could be eliminated in our generation.

Housing continues to be a dominant social factor. The report of the Housing Manager shows that this Council realises the vital importance of the problem, and has been progressive in dealing with housing.

In my last report, I dealt with the problem of the aged. I would like to pay tribute to the good work that is being done by the Eston Old People's Welfare Committee. In each area of the district, there is an area old folks welfare committee, and it is astounding the amount of fine social work that the members of these committees do in visiting the sick—helping them with household work—visiting the aged in hospitals, and in many other ways. I feel that the residents of this district should know of the grand work that is being done for the old people by these warm hearted folk. It should also be made known that though this voluntary organisation is financially supported by this Council, the value of the work depends on the help it receives from the community in general.

The care and after-care of the sick is another problem in this district. This work has been delegated by the North Riding County Council to a Voluntary Care and After-Care Committee. The County Council gives an annual grant to help with Tubercular cases, but any help given to non-tubercular sick cases must come from funds raised voluntarily. During the year, the Committee helped 34 Tubercular cases and 53 general medical cases, and in addition, 106 Christmas parcels were distributed to the TB. patients in the area. The assistance given is mainly in the nature of clothing and bedding, but help has also been given in a variety of ways, including fees for motor-driving tuition and with occupational therapy through the British Red Cross.

From my close association with the Infant Welfare Centres, and the School Medical Services, I feel that I am in a position to assess the general health of Infants and School Children. I can state positively that the health of the rising generation is indeed good. I feel too, that too much praise cannot be given to the mothers of the area, as it is my considered opinion, that the standard of mothercraft is very high. The care and attention given to-day to the physical well-being of infants is undoubtedly remarkable.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births :				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	700	335	365
Illegitimate	...	...	...	29	16	13

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—21.9.

Rate for England and Wales—15.3

Still Births :—				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	19	13	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—26.7.

DEATHS.

Total	Male	Female
356	214	142

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—10.7.

Rate for England and Wales—11.3.

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	24.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			24.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			34.5
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales—27.6.			

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

The deaths which occurred during the year, divided into age groups, are as follows :—

18 deaths under one year of age.						
8	„	over	1	and under	5	years.
—	„	„	5	„	„	10 „
1	„	„	10	„	„	15 „
4	„	„	15	„	„	25 „
34	„	„	25	„	„	45 „
101	„	„	45	„	„	65 „
96	„	„	65	„	„	75 „
94	„	„	75 years of age.			

ANALYSIS OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1952.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Birth Trauma	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Prematurity	5	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Immaturity & atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	8	2	3	—	13	3	1	1	—	18

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—
Malignant disease (all forms)	34	25
Diabetes	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	21
Heart diseases	66	39
Other circulatory disease	16	7
Pneumonia	6	4
Bronchitis	14	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Ulcer of stomach	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	—	2
Nephritis	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth	—	1
Congenital malformations	2	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	22
Motor accidents	5	1
All other accidents	13	6
Suicide	1	2
Homicide	2	—
	214	142

An analysis of the above causes of death shows again that Heart Disease and associated conditions are the principal causes of death, with Malignant disease next on the list.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The details of the Staff are given at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

During the year, this work was transferred from the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton, to the Public Health Laboratory, The General Hospital, Middlesbrough. The service we received from the Northallerton Laboratory was always of the very best, and we are grateful to them for all the help they have given us in the past. At the same time, we must appreciate that the transfer to Middlesbrough has been of great advantage to us. Specimens can be transported much more promptly and much more easily.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

As in the previous year, cases of Infectious Disease are taken to West Lane Fever Hospital, Middlesbrough, by ambulances provided by the North Riding County Council from their Ambulance Depot at Redcar. The service has proved a very efficient one.

For the removal of General Medical and Maternity cases, an ambulance service is provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who act in this area as agents of the County Council. The Brigade provides three ambulances and one sitting case car. I am indebted to Mr. J. McCallum, Divisional Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the following brief report on the Ambulance Service during the year :—

“During the year the Brigade’s Ambulances have carried 10,389 patients and travelled 80,930 miles. Patients conveyed have been :—

Out-patients	...	...	6,386
Illness in streets	...	...	98
Street accidents	...	...	76
Works accidents	...	...	248
Home accidents	...	...	7
Maternity	...	...	325 (3 births in ambulances)
Mental	...	...	13

Transfers —house to house	24
„ —hospital to hospital	... 555
Admissions	... 855
Discharges	... 1,789
False calls	... 13
	10,389

In addition to the Ambulance Service, the Brigade has provided uniformed men to Football Matches and other Sports functions ”.

It is interesting to note the increasing use made of the Ambulance services. Last year the number of patients carried was 9,731.

NURSING IN THE HOMES.

The Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Service is under the general direction of the County Council, with the day to day administration dealt with by the Eston Area Local Health Sub-Committee. The staff employed consists of 9 Midwives, 5 full-time District Nurses and 2 relief Nurses.

During the year, the Midwives attended 413 births and paid in all a total number of visits of 12,660.

During the year the Home Nurses paid 21,978 visits to 498 cases.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

10 Domestic Helps are employed in the district and they have given help in 92 cases (9 maternity cases, 3 TB. cases and 80 general medical cases). The majority of the general medical cases are the aged and chronic sick.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

All Clinics and Treatment Centres in the area are under the control of the North Riding County Council.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Details of the sanitary conditions in the area are dealt with in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Housing details are given in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. I am very pleased to incorporate here a special report on housing prepared by Mr. Jones, Housing Manager.

“During the year, 129 permanent dwellings were completed as follows :—

Type of Dwelling	Location					Totals
	Eston	Grangetown (S. Section)	Manor Green Normanby	Grangetown (Granville Road)	Crossbeck Normanby	
Aged Persons Bungalows ...	11	8	—	—	—	19
Two-bedroomed houses ...	—	19	2	6	—	27
Three-bedroomed houses ...	—	52	8	9	2	71
Four-bedroomed houses ...	—	11	—	1	—	12
	11	90	10	16	2	129

By the end of 1952, the number of dwellings built by the Council had increased to 2,348, of which 990 had been constructed under the post-war building programme. Details are as follows :—

Type of Dwelling	No. built pre-war	No. built post-war	Totals
Aged Persons' Bungalows ...	142	90	232
Two-bedroomed houses (including temporary houses)	443	275	718
Three-bedroomed houses ...	707	613	1,320
Four-bedroomed houses ...	66	12	78
	1,358	990	2,348

As a result of dwellings completed and vacancies, a total of 180 families were rehoused during the year. Details of the various categories of such applicants will be found in the housing section of the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report.

It is pleasurable to record that towards the end of 1952, the Medical Officer of Health was in the happy position of being able to report to the Housing (Standing) Sub-Committee that such good progress had been made in the rehousing of families, a member of which suffered from Tuberculosis, who would be likely to benefit from improved housing conditions, that it no longer seemed to him to be necessary to continue to allocate a specified number of houses for that purpose. The Sub-Committee were happy to leave it to the Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health and me to deal with future cases as they arose, an arrangement which is working satisfactorily.

The number of registered applicants without a house of their own is now about 800, a decrease of about 200 when comparing the figure stated in the 1951 report. This has been brought about by investigating the circumstances of all registered applicants, when it was found that many had made their own arrangements without notifying the Council that they had done so. The 277 new applications received during the year is quite a high figure, however, and while the Council can undoubtedly congratulate themselves on the progress made in rehousing sub-tenants and overcrowded families, there can be no room for complacency, particularly when it is remembered that further considerable slum clearance work would undoubtedly have been undertaken had it not been for the incidence of the 1939-45 war.

The problem of having a large number of two-bedroomed houses in the area, with consequent inadequate accommodation for families which include adolescents of different sex, is still with us ”.

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

This is dealt with by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION F.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

So far as the incidence of Infectious Diseases in the area is concerned, there is nothing that calls for special comment. I am very pleased to draw your attention to the fact that for the third year in succession, no case of Diphtheria has occurred.

Infectious Diseases amongst children in the area :—

		Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Scarlet Fever	...	44	70
Measles	...	103	57
Whooping Cough	...	51	11
Dysentery	...	2	—
Pneumonia	...	12	2
Gastro-enteritis	...	23	—
Diphtheria	...	Nil.	Nil.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

881 children were immunised for the first time during the year and 643 children previously immunised received a reinforcing dose.

Immunisation position at the end of the year :

Infants :

Of 3,376 children under 5 years, 2,403 or 71% (66%) are immunised.

Of 2,736 children aged 1—5 years, 2,330 or 85% (80%) are immunised.

Very few children are immunised before their first birthday.

School Children :

Of 5,900 children on the school registers at 31.12.52, 5,687 or 96% (95%) are immunised.

Of 5,900 children on the school registers at 31.12.52, 4,900 or 83% (77%) are reinforced.

The figures in brackets indicate the position at the end of 1951, so that we can claim to have slightly strengthened the immunising position during the year.

Number of cases of Diphtheria and deaths from Diphtheria in the District in the past 10 years :—

		Cases.	Deaths.
		—	—
1943	...	49	5
1944	...	44	6
1945	...	24	—
1946	...	14	1
1947	...	5	1
1948	...	2	Nil
1949	...	1	Nil
1950	...	Nil	Nil
1951	...	Nil	Nil
1952	...	Nil	Nil

The important facts which emerge from all the above figures are (1) There are 9,276 children in the area, and of these 8,090 or 87% have been immunised ; (2) In the first five of the ten year period quoted above, there were 136 cases of Diphtheria and 13 deaths from Diphtheria ; in the second 5 years, there were 3 cases and no deaths ; (3) No cases have occurred in the last 3 years. These figures are very gratifying. They prove beyond doubt the protective value of Immunisation, as the full effect of immunising only became evident about 1947. One cannot imagine why in face of such figures, any sane and sensible parent would doubt the value of Immunisation, yet there are a few hundred such parents in this district. But one must note that the very success of the immunising scheme carries with it a warning. Diphtheria is now an unknown disease ; it does not now hold the same terrors for the parents to-day, as it did for parents 10 and more years ago, but if immunising is not maintained at its present high level, Diphtheria may return. As in all previous years, the success of our Immunising campaign is largely due to the continued efforts of the Health Visitors, with in the case of school children, the very active support of the Head Teachers in the area. Towards the end of the year, arrangements were made to combine Immunising against Diphtheria with Immunising against Whooping Cough. This is a valuable step forward in Preventive Medicine ; it involves considerably more work, but if it is as successful as Diphtheria Immunisation alone, it will be well worth while.

ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED														TOTAL DEATHS										
	Under I Year		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Under I Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
	to	Year	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	and over	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	and over
Measles	5	20	21	35	22	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	4	8	11	20	50	19	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	9	13	14	8	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	35	42	60	50	119	20	6	11	3	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS.

WARD	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Pneu- monia	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Erysip- elas	Menin- gococcal Infect- ion	Dysent- ery
Normanby	29	15	13	7	1	1	—	—
North West	24	19	8	—	2	—	1	—
East Central	7	7	5	1	1	—	—	—
West Central	21	10	5	—	—	1	—	—
Harcourt	16	10	5	—	1	—	—	—
Tilery ...	22	10	10	2	—	1	—	—
Grangetown	5	20	1	—	—	1	1	2
South Bank	11	9	6	—	1	—	—	—
Branch ...	25	20	10	2	—	—	—	—
Total	160	120	63	12	6	4	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1952.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and of all deaths from this disease are shown in the following table in age groups :—

Age Groups	CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and 5 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 and 10 years	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 and 15 years	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 and 20 years	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
20 and 25 years	2	7	2	—	—	1	—	—
25 and 35 years	6	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 and 45 years	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 and 55 years	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 and 65 years	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	29	3	3	6	1	—	—

The total number of cases notified shows an increase of 17 as compared with 1951. The deaths from this cause show a decrease of 6 as compared with 1951.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Eston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to submit this my fifth Annual Report concerning the activities of the Sanitary and Cleansing Department for the year, 1952.

During the year Housing Repairs including installation of internal water supplies have been steadily dealt with. Food Shops and Preparation Rooms have been kept under review, whilst food sampling and inspection has been systematically undertaken.

Dust Deposit Gauge Readings were obtained throughout the year and submitted in conjunction with other Tees-side Authorities to the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee.

Refuse and Salvage Collections were steadily maintained throughout 1952, a once weekly service being given to each premises. In relation to Refuse Disposal, a new tip was commenced towards the end of the year, this was a land reclamation project, the object being to convert to allotment land a low lying piece of ground subjected to flooding.

The various duties carried out by the Department are dealt with in detail in the main body of the report, and in conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Officials of the Council, Members of the Staff and Workmen of the Department for their loyalty and co-operation, without which a successful years work could not have been achieved.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. BURROWS,

Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ...	132
(b)	(1) For Local Authority —Permanent ...	129
	(2) —Temporary ...	nil
	(3) Other than Local Authority ...	3

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,934
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,779

(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	nil

(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	nil
-----	--	-----

(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1,934
-----	---	-------

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

	Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	2,038
--	--	-------

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
-----	---	---

(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	 nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	 nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	 47
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	 55
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	 nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	 nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	 nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	 nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	 nil
4.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding :—	

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

No post-war overcrowding survey has been carried out, thus for the present, no true record is available of current overcrowding.

However, close liaison is maintained between this Department and that of Housing, thus all prospective tenants for Council Houses are visited and checked both for conditions of overcrowding and cleanliness. In all 318 visits were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors relative to this work.

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following information :

During the year approximately 277 applications were received by your Authority for Council Houses and records of lettings were as follows :—

Sub-tenants (Ex Service)	...	52
(Non Ex-Service)		19
Overcrowded families		22
Tuberculosis in family		10
Aged Persons		36
I.C.I. Key Workers and Dollar Export Workers		37
Special Cases including staff	...	4
Total		180

WATER.

This commodity is obtained in bulk from the undertaking of the Tees Valley Water Board. This Authority through their own staff obtain regular samples both at source and at various user points both for chemical and bacteriological analysis. A summary of the results for the year 1952 has been forwarded by the General Manager of the undertaking to whom I desire to express my appreciation.

Details of the summarised report are as follows :

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year 1952.

Eight bacteriological samples of raw water were examined per month. The water is tested as it leaves the works and also at points in the area.

Approximately 55 samples were taken for bacteriological examination each month and they showed the water to be of satisfactory bacteriological purity.

The water supply is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

The water is purified by slow sand filtration, followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water which has been in open service reservoirs is also chlorinated before passing into supply.

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

Summary of Results 1952.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

			Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
pH.	...	...	7.0	7.3	6.9
Colour (Hazen units)	...	...	80	135	50
Total Solids	...	...	80	95	70
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	4.5	8	Trace
Chlorides	...	...	6	4	8
Alkalinity	...	...	34	45	25
Total Hardness	...	...	47	75	40
Temporary Hardness					
(Carbonate Hardness)	...		34	45	25
Permanent Hardness					
(Non-carbonate Hardness)			13	30	5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	<0.2	0.8	nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	...	<0.01	0.01	nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.054	0.120	nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.068	0.110	0.023
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at					
37° C.	...	...	6.8	11.5	4.0
Iron	...	...	0.09	0.22	0.03
Turbidity	...	...	<3	<3	nil.
Conductivity	...	...	105	125	90

< = Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

			Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Colony count per ml. at 37° C					
after 1 day.			5	11	nil.
Colony count per ml. at 37° C					
after 2 days	...	...	7	19	nil.
Colony count per ml. at 20° C					
after 3 days.			9	80	nil.
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform					
reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	...	...	1
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.					1
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per					
100 ml.	...	...	...	...	65
Percentage of samples giving Cl. Welchii reaction per					
10 ml.	...	...	...	...	nil.

At the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service, bacteriological samples of water were obtained from those premises manufacturing the commodity "Iced Lollipops". In all, eight samples of tap water were obtained from various parts of the District and all proved to be satisfactory.

Domestic Supply.

During the year, survey of house properties was commenced regarding the provision of internal water supply. In the older parts of the district, domestic water supply was in some cases known to be obtained from standpipes situated externally and with slight structural alteration to properties, it was found possible to install inside taps and sinks. In all 33 houses were provided with this additional amenity during the year and further properties are to be dealt with in the near future.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In relation to Sewerage, no great changes were affected during the year, and the "New Trunk Sewer Scheme" which is of such vital importance to the development of this District was not commenced.

The majority of this District with the exception of three outlying farmsteads and seven Squatters' Huts at Teesport are drained on the water carriage system. The existing sewers discharge into the tidal flow of the river Tees.

New drainage constructed during the year was in the main in connection with Council House Building Sites at Grangetown and South Bank.

DITCHES AND WATER-COURSES.

Twenty visits were made in connection with obstructed water courses and streams. In most cases the matter was referred to the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor of your Authority for attention.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

All properties in this District with the exception of a few outlying farmsteads and seven Squatters' Huts at Teesport are provided with water closets. The Squatters' Huts are provided with pail closets which are emptied weekly by the Department.

Records indicate that there are approximately 9,055 water closets in this District.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Bye-laws in force within the District:—

Inspections under Public Health Act, etc.	...	...	...	1,001
Re-inspections under above relative to Houses	...	...	...	1,845
Interviews with Builders, Owners and others	...	...	...	1,494
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	572

Inspection of :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dairies and Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	39
Butchers' Shops, Slaughterhouses and Distributing Depot						87
Markets and Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	537
Fish and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	98
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	125
Works of Building operations	...	...	...	...	...	23
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Halls and other Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	21
Conveniences (Public)	...	...	...	...	...	85
Rat Infested Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1695
Verminous and filthy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	250
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	218
Terminal Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	182
Drain Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	626
Registered Preparation Rooms—Food and Drugs Act	...					93
Scavenging, Cleansing and Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	1130
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Houses and Licenced Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Visits not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	...	611

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER NOTICES SERVED.

The various works completed during the year under notices served or on intimation to owners or occupiers are as appended below :—

House and General.

Number of :—

Chimney and Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	640
Spoutings and rainwater pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	436
Walls rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	290
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	113
Ceilings and wall-plasters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	362
Window frames and sash cords repaired	...	...	...	...	...	227
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	136
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	463
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	168
Setpots repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
House water supplies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	65
Yard surfaces relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Refuse bins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	245
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Premises Cleansed and Redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	36
Foodstores provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of Rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	23

House Drainage.

Drains tested, relaid or repaired	...	...	...	360
New gullies, traps or grids provided	...	...	...	72
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	98
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	1110

Water Closets.

Number of :—

Additional Accommodation Provided	...	...	...	15
Water supplies repaired	...	...	...	626
Cisterns renewed or repaired	...	...	...	157
Basins renewed	...	...	...	61
Seats renewed	...	...	...	85
Flush pipes renewed	...	...	...	6
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	69
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	248

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in use within this District.

COMPLAINTS.

The various types of complaints received by the Department during the year are tabulated below. It will be noted that in the main housing complaints remained to the fore, and to obtain a true picture of the amount of work involved with this type of complaint I would suggest that a study be made of the summary of work as carried out under notices served.

Drain stoppages	...	...	...	...	202
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	341
Dilapidated Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	190
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	24
Rat and/or Mice infestations	...	...	...	...	128
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	108

At private premises in the District, a total of 1,358 drains were cleared by the workmen of the Department during the year. These stoppages were of a minor character and were cleared by vacuum pump thus removing an objectionable nuisance with the minimum of delay.

SHOPS.

A total of 325 visits were made to shop premises within the District. Complaints were received that certain mixed shops were not complying with the regulations relative to specific goods being sold in the stated hours. This problem is rather difficult to control in the mixed shop and during the year these types were visited and warned regarding hours of closing and goods which could be sold out of general closing hours.

At 29 shop premises, notices were served and complied regarding works of cleansing and redecorating whilst at 7 premises, suitable washing facilities, namely, hot and cold water supplies, were supplied for use of assistants.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Five "Standard Deposit Gauges" were sited in your District throughout the year. "Short Analysis" readings were obtained monthly, whilst during the months of April, July and October, 1952 and January, 1953, your Authority decided to acquiesce with the wishes of the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee and obtain "Long Analysis" together with Ferric Oxide Deposit readings.

Appended herewith are the monthly averages over the year for "Short Analysis" and averages of quarterly "Long Analysis".

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Monthly averages for period ending 31st December, 1952.

Site	P.H.	Undissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Dissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Total Deposited (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Rainfall (Inches)
Cleveland House, Grangetown ...	6.53	75.68	9.06	84.74	1.69
Lanny's, Grangetown ...	6.35	15.87	6.66	22.53	1.65
Labour Exchange, South Bank ...	6.20	31.24	10.52	41.76	1.64
St. Peter's Modern School, South Bank ...	6.10	13.48	6.60	20.08	1.59
Crossbeck Convent, Normanby ...	6.28	9.97	5.51	15.48	1.94

REPORT ON AVERAGE RESULTS FROM LONG ANALYSIS READINGS OBTAINED DURING MONTHS
OF APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER, 1952, AND JANUARY, 1953.

A. DEPOSITS EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

B. DEPOSITS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SOLIDS PRESENT.

	Total Solids	Undissolved Matter		Tarry Matter		Ash		Combustible Matter		Fe2 O3 (included in Ash)		Dissolved Matter		Sulphate (as SO4)		pH	Rainfall Inches
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
Cleveland House, Grangetown	...	...	...	1.04	1.07	38.43	39.6	47.47	49.0	16.21	16.7	10.32	10.5	4.05	4.17	6.6	1.31
Lanny's, Grangetown	...	...	...	0.21	0.90	9.97	44.7	5.70	25.5	3.48	15.6	6.50	29.0	2.53	11.20	6.4	1.36
Labour Exchange, South Bank	...	...	...	0.34	0.92	19.34	52.2	7.53	20.4	9.63	26.0	9.61	26.2	3.81	10.30	6.4	1.16
St. Peter's R.C. Modern School	...	...	...	0.28	1.42	9.03	46.0	3.94	20.1	3.86	19.7	6.32	32.5	2.46	12.55	6.2	1.36
Crossbeck Convent, Normanby	...	...	...	0.14	0.93	4.92	32.7	5.05	33.5	0.84	5.58	4.95	33.0	1.90	12.60	6.3	1.62

The following notes are given as guidance in considering the "Long Analysis".

Tarry Matter.—Due to inefficient combustion, this is emitted chiefly from the domestic chimney, although Coke Oven practice and other processes of coal distillation can be contributory factors.

Ash.—This in the main is emitted from the Boiler House Chimney, and as is common on Tees-side from Blast Furnace Practice.

Fe2 O3 (Ferric Oxide).—This is confined in this District to emissions from the Iron and Steel Industries and is present in all gauges.

Combustible Matter.—This includes Tarry Matter and smoke emitted in the main from Domestic Chimneys, although large quantities of coke particles are emitted during quenching processing in connection with Coke Oven Practice and ash from boilers invariably contains a percentage of combustible matter.

Sulphates as SO4.—Sulphur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere during the burning of raw coal and coke and originates from both Factory and Domestic chimneys.

pH Value.—This shows the alkalinity or acidity of the rainwater content collected in the Deposit Gauge and is a useful index to pollution from the burning of coal and coke.

In considering the Long Analysis data, it is rather interesting to find that the highest percentage of sulphate present in total solids is indicated at the gauges situated at Normanby and St. Peters Modern School, both residential areas, in which sulphur compounds will no doubt be emitted to the atmosphere via the medium of the burning of coal on the domestic fire.

The percentage of combustible matter and tarry matter collected at Cleveland House is high, and is no doubt attributed to the coke oven practice and quenching process which is almost continuous and within very close proximity to the site of the gauge.

The percentage of ash in total solids is rather high in all gauges and is no doubt accounted for from the Iron and Steel Works which are the major industries in this District, and are exempted from control under present legislation. However, the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee are endeavouring to obtain improvement in the atmosphere of Tees-side by collating evidence from all Authority Members and by joint negotiation with industrialists, and by educational propaganda to the general public, so as to arouse people to realise that the slogan "where there's muck there's money", is not really true as dirt and dust emissions create conditions which necessitate money being spent to make life tolerant, therefore, money spent on preventive measures appears in my mind to be sound practice.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no licenced sites situated in this District. During the year 32 inspections were made relative to living vans sited in various parts of the District. The vans in question were in the main occupied by travelling hawkers who appear to have a regular port of call, during certain parts of the year, at the woods in Flatts Lane, Normanby. These people are visited when their whereabouts become known and inspection of the vans reveal that in the majority of cases the occupants mode of life leaves much to be desired ; overcrowding is prevalent and cleanliness both in regard to the parents and children is lacking. However, any request for improvement cannot be verified as being complied with for the usual outcome is for the living van in question to travel out of the District, leaving a filthy and untidy site. This is one of those jobs undertaken by the Department where no satisfaction is obtained.

The industrial development in the area has meant that certain workpeople have occupied living vans on worksites for periods of short duration. These living vans have been visited and found to be well kept and provided with modern type amenities. The short duration of stay has not necessitated licensing.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no Public Swimming Baths in the District although my opinion is that there is a demand for such.

ERADICATION OF BUGS, FLEAS AND COCKROACHES.

In relation to Council House lettings, close liaison was maintained between this Department and that of the Housing Department. The dwellings of all pre-selected tenants were visited and inspected for the presence or otherwise of dirty and verminous conditions. Those found to be affected were reported upon to your Housing Committee, who most wisely delayed tenancy until the person concerned had had the premises disinfested to the satisfaction of the Department and showed improvement in cleanliness.

120 Visits were made by members of the staff relative to investigating home conditions of prospective Council House tenants and during the year, 73 houses were treated for the eradication of vermin.

24 Premises mainly being of industrial concerns were disinfested by the Department during the year. The insects eradicated varying from cockroaches, fleas, bugs and house flies, the insecticide used in all cases being of a D.D.T. base.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

During the year, all employees of the Department were provided with Protective Clothing. This comprised two sets of overalls, jackets and gloves for Refuse Collection and Disposal personnel whilst those men employed on Street Sweeping work were each given two sets of overalls and jackets. There is no doubt that the provision of this clothing by your Authority was very much appreciated by the men, for clothing when in daily use, especially in the task of Refuse Collection, soon shows much the worse for wear. The overalls have therefore given each individual the opportunity of providing a clean covering to his own clothing each week, which in effect gives each man a much smarter and more uniform appearance.

Refuse Collection.

Six motor vehicles were employed on this work. The vehicles in question being, 3 Karrier C.K.3 (each 12 cub. yd. capacity), and 3 Karrier Bantams (each 7 cub. yd. capacity). The three latter vehicles are pre-war and the time is now approaching for consideration of the possibility of dispensing with one of these vehicles and replacing same with a vehicle of larger carrying capacity and including loader's cab. One of the two remaining Bantams could then be retained as a spare vehicle as is the present practice.

A weekly collection of refuse has been steadily maintained throughout the year and during the year your Council introduced revised Trade Refuse Collection Charges to the District.

The average number of refuse bins collected each week during the year was 9,801, whilst the total number of loads removed to the tip during the year was 4,560, the equivalent of approximately 8,565 tons.

The annual cost of Refuse Collection work for the financial year ended 31st March, 1953, was £11,028 which is the equivalent of approximately £1 5s. 2d. per ton.

The annual cost of repairs and maintenance of vehicles of the Department amounted to £200. The Department carry out their own vehicle repairs, which means that a vehicle needing repairs can be given immediate attention and returned to the road with the minimum of delay, which is a most necessary feature towards maintaining regular collection visits.

Suitable labour was not good to keep or obtain. During the year, a number of men left the service of the Department to take up work with local industrial concerns where regular overtime and resultant higher wages could be obtained.

Lost time and costs due to sickness of workmen during the year are itemised below, and I have indicated, in brackets, for comparison the figures as applicable to the previous year.

Sick Pay.		Absence
Days.	Amount.	Days.
499	£382 13s. 1d.	110
(512)	(£393 5s. 1d.)	(122)

Refuse Disposal.

During the year, a new tip was commenced on a low lying piece of land known as "Wards" Allotment Field, Skippers Lane, South Bank. This scheme was commenced at the instigation of your Allotments Committee, the land being lifted above its original level to a height of 4 ft. 0 in., by the method known as "Trench Fill", excavated soil being used as a covering for the crude refuse. At the time of preparation of this report, the scheme is almost completed, and has provided tipping space for your refuse for approximately 8 months, and no doubt will provide useful allotment land of which there is a dearth in the District.

A further scheme of land reclamation is to be undertaken shortly for the North Riding County Council Education Authority. This in effect is the filling in of the ravine known as "Low Cowl Howl" by controlled tipping. This project when commenced will last for approximately 2 years, the ultimate object being to provide a school playing field for the new school adjoining.

The “ Clay Hole ” of the South Bank Brick Company is a most useful Refuse Tip for your Authority, and can well be left for a while, as Tipping of Refuse over the past 4 years, has exceeded clay excavations by the Brick Company, and your Authority can be happy in thought that tipping space for refuse is available for a number of years to come.

During the forepart of the year difficulty was experienced with “ Totters ” disturbing the Surrey Street Refuse Tip in search of “ Rags ”. Various warnings were given and finally Police assistance was sought, the outcome of which was that three persons were prosecuted and each found guilty and fined. Following these prosecutions, work on the refuse tip was allowed to resume a much more placid course.

The “ Muledozer ” continued to give much useful service on the tip and has proved itself to be a most reliable and economical machine to run. The machine was procured in October, 1949, and has given continuous service with very little mechanical trouble. Refuse Disposal costs proved to be most economical, amounting to £663, with the addition of £360 spent on the excavation work of the Skippers Lane Allotment Site.

Salvage.

This service is worked in conjunction with that of Refuse Collection. The refuse vehicles are each fitted with a trailer in which salvage collected from households and business premises, during normal refuse collection visits, is conveyed to North Street Depot for sorting and baling. Your Authority have a contract with Messrs. Thames Board Mills Ltd. to whom all salvaged waste paper is consigned.

The weight and values of the various materials salvaged during the year ending 31st March, 1953, are appended herewith :—

Materials			Weight				Values.		
			T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	148	—	2	—	1,237	10	9
Bottles & Jars		...					10	5	4
Textiles	...	...	19	6	3	7	299	16	1
Non-Ferrous Metals	...		2	—	2	1	182	11	2
Kitchen Waste		...	24	—	—	—	79	2	0
Scrap Iron									
and Unbaled Tins	...		12	—	3	—	48	1	4
			205	8	2	8	£1,857	6	8

The total returns obtained from sales of salvaged materials were considerably less than those obtained during the previous year. This is accounted for due to the considerable reduction in waste paper contract prices and the fact that the Mills found it necessary to restrict tonnage on a population basis to each Authority who had a contract with them.

Street Sweeping.

The long awaited "Street Sweeper/Collector Machine" was delivered to your Authority 24th October, 1952. Its usefulness was most noticeable during the winter when County Roads were kept in a reasonable condition of cleanliness, especially after periods of frost when gritting had taken place. With the bringing into being of the machine, four of the older employees were retired and three vacant Street Sweeping Runs made redundant. Thus the machine can claim to be doing the work of at least 7 Street Sweeping men.

Other than County Roads, the major part of your District is swept by Street Orderlies on the Beat System. In all, there are 16 men employed on this work, and it is with great difficulty that labour for this type of work can be either obtained or retained as more remunerative employment is available in the Local Industrial concerns.

Great difficulty is experienced in cleaning those back streets in which Air Raid Shelters are placed. The buildings are quite often used by irresponsible people for the purpose of rubbish dumping and together with other misuses soon become foul smelling and filthy, and even though each shelter receives a once weekly sweep, this in effect is not the answer to what may be termed as a continuous source of nuisance and complaint to the Department. My own opinion is that these shelters should be demolished at the first opportunity as their position is such that efficient Street Sweeping and Refuse Collection cannot be carried out.

The cost of Street Sweeping work for the financial year ending 31st March, 1953, was £6,202, part of which is recoverable from the County Council.

Gulley Cleaning.

This work is carried out by means of Motor Gulley Emptyer. The efficiency of the machine necessitates that each gulley is serviced every eight weeks. The number of street gullies cleansed during the year was 4,400, and cost involved for the financial year ending, 31st March, 1953, was £867, part of which is recoverable from the County Council.

Sewer Flushing.

This work is carried out most expeditiously with the aid of the Motor Gulley Emptier. The machine has a capacity of 750 gallons and can be readily available in case of emergency.

Snow Removal and Gritting.

No snow removal was necessary during the year, although a number of hard frosts required that the main roads in your District be gritted. This work was carried out by machine and the expenditure involved amounted to £270, the majority of which is recoverable as being applied to Claimed County Roads.

FACTORIES.

125 visits of inspection were made to Factories within your District, and at 9 Factories defects were found to exist, these being remedied after service of intimation notices. Industrial development occurring in your area entailed visits to Engineering and Building Sites relative to the provision of Sanitary Accommodation for those employed thereon.

A copy of Form 572 Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 is appended herewith.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
in respect of the year 1952 for the Urban District of Eston in the
County of Yorkshire.

PART I OF THE ACT.

- I. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by local Authorities	14	29	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	69	73	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	8	23	—	—
Total ...	91	125	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned at two three or more "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	5	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

There was a NIL return in respect of OUTWORK for the year.

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

English meat supplied to this District continues to be Slaughtered and Inspected in the adjoining County Borough at the Controlled Slaughterhouses of the Ministry of Food. English and Imported meats are then allocated to your District for distribution to local butchers from the South Bank Distributing Depot.

The future meat policy of the Ministry of Food has, as yet, not been announced, but there is no doubt that the present practice, whereby certain Local Authorities are solely responsible for inspection duties in connection with Meat supplied to other Authorities is hardly fair and should be the joint responsibility of all those Authorities benefiting therefrom.

My expressed opinion is that your District is now expanding sufficiently to warrant the establishment of its own Municipal Abattoir.

A tabulated list of condemned foods dealt with during the year is herewith appended :—

Hindquarter of Beef	...	...	339 lbs.
Legs of Pork	...	...	15 lbs.
Pressed Pork	...	...	11 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	...	...	18 lbs.
Cooked Ham	...	...	104 lbs.
Jellied Veal	...	...	14 lbs.
Fresh Fruit	...	...	120 lbs.
Brawn, etc.	...	...	18 lbs.
Sausage	...	...	242 lbs.
Dried Fruit	...	...	9 lbs.
Fruit Juices	...	...	6 tins
Tinned Fruit	...	...	128 tins
„ Preserves	...	...	36 tins
„ Vegetables	...	...	131 tins
„ Meats	...	...	52 tins
„ Corned Beef	...	...	8 tins
„ Milk	...	...	62 tins
„ Fish	...	...	8 tins
„ Soup	...	...	6 tins
Pickles	...	...	4 jars
Calves Foot Jelly	...	...	7 jars
Cake Mixture	...	...	104 Pkts.

The approximate amounts of meat, exclusive of offals dealt with at the South Bank Distributing Depot during the year was :—

Home Killed :				Imported :			
Sides of Beef	...	2,439		Quarters of Beef	...	484	
Calves	...	12		Calves	...	—	
Pigs	...	812		Pigs	...	67	
Sheep and Lambs	...	5,035		Sheep and Lambs	...	8,996	

Other Imported and Tinned Meats :

Pork Joints	...	...	250 lbs.
Corned Meats	...	...	7,776 lbs.

40 Self Suppliers' Pigs slaughtered under Ministry of Food licences were examined by the Staff of the Department.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

20 Slaughtermen's Licences were issued during the year. These in the main were for the purpose of killing and dressing of Self Suppliers' Pigs.

Registered Food Preparation Rooms.

There are 28 premises registered with your Authority for the purpose of preparation of foodstuffs intended for sale. During the year, 93 visits were made to this type of premises and at 6, works of repair were carried out, whilst at 8, works of cleansing and redecorating were complied after service of informal notices.

There are 8 restaurant kitchens in the District, 5 of them being used in connection with works' canteens. The premises were each visited during the year and found to be reasonably well maintained.

Food Stores and Markets.

A total of 537 visits of inspection were paid in connection with Food Shops and the weekly Markets held at South Bank and Grange-town. At 10 premises hot and cold water supplies for use of assistants, were provided, whilst at 14 Food Stores, works of cleansing and redecoration were carried out at the instigation of the Department.

Bakehouses.

There are 11 Bakehouses registered with your Authority. These were each visited twice within the year and at 5 premises, works of cleansing and redecoration were carried out after service of informal notices. The majority of the Bakehouses in your area maintain excellent hygienic standards.

Fish Shops.

98 Visits were made to both Fish Frying Shops and Wet Fish Shop premises. In all, there are 30 Fish Frying Shops and 5 Wet Fish Shops in your District. During the course of inspection the aftermentioned defects were noted and remedied on verbal intimation to the occupiers.

Fried Fish Shops.

Preparation rooms requiring walls repairing and redecorating, 12.
Insufficient hot water facilities, 3. (Gas geysers fixed).

Wet Fish Shops.

Preparation rooms requiring walls repairing and redecorating, 2.
Insufficient hot water facilities, 1. (Gas geyser fixed).

Ice Cream.

A total of 80 premises were registered with your Authority during the year. Of these, 7 premises were registered for the Manufacture, Storage and Sale of the commodity whilst the remainder were registered for Storage and Sale only. The latter were in the main shops of the General Dealer type wherein "pre-packed" Ice

Cream was sold from a suitable refrigerator which together with hot water washing facilities is the general requirements to be complied with at this type of premises before registration is recommended. There is no pre-packed Ice Cream manufactured in your District, the commodity being supplied by a limited number of firms.

During the year, 26 samples were obtained and submitted for Bacteriological Analysis, the results being as follows :—

- 13 Samples —Provisional Grade I.
- 9 Samples —Provisional Grade II
- 3 Samples—Provisional Grade III.
- 1 Sample —Provisional Grade IV.

Iced Lollipops.

This commodity became very popular as a child's delicacy, and my opinion is, that no danger to health can be attributed to the commodity if during manufacture, the simple rules relative to sterilising of equipment are adhered to.

Visits were made to all shop premises selling the commodity and advice given re sterilising of moulds and equipment. Eight samples were obtained together with samples of tap water and submitted for bacteriological analysis. All samples proved to be satisfactory, but the main point, in so far as this phase of work is concerned, is that as a result of obtaining spot samples, the natural effect is to emphasise to these shopkeeper manufacturers, that high standards of hygiene are needed during manufacture of even this simple commodity, and sampling does at least provide a check.

MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies and Distributors.

There are 6 Dairies and 28 Distributors registered with your Authority. The latter are mainly shop premises of the General Dealer type which are retailing bottled milk of the " Special Designated Type ", this being supplied by Licensed Dealers. The majority of the milk consumed in your District is of the Special Designated type, and in the main is " Pasteurised ". A certain amount of Tuberculin Tested Farm bottled and Sterilised milks are sold, but it can be stated that very little raw ungraded milk is consumed in this District.

A summary of Special Designated Licences issued by your Authority during the year are appended herewith :—

21	Dealers' Licences in relation to	Pasteurised Milk.
11	„ „ „	Tuberculin Tested Milk.
28	„ „ „	Sterilised Milk.
4	Supplementary Licences in relation to	Pasteurised Milk.
4	„ „ „	Tuberculin Tested Milk.
2	„ „ „	Sterilised Milk.

Milk Sampling.

21 informal samples were obtained and tested in the Department for Chemical Analysis. The highest fat content recorded was 4.3% whilst the lowest was 3.1%, the average fat content of all samples being 3.5%. None of the samples recorded a "Solids not Fat" reading of less than 8.5%.

As your Authority are not a Food and Drugs Authority, I feel that the practice of sampling informally must be continued until such time as these powers be obtained, otherwise no information would be to hand as to the chemical standard of the milks consumed by the public in your area.

During the year, 44 Bacteriological samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Analysis. Details of results are tabled below :—

Total No. of Samples	Designation of Sample	Analysis Result.	
		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory.
9	Ungraded Milk	8	1
18	Tuberculin Tested Milk	17	1
8	Pasteurised Milk	8	—
5	Pasteurised School Milk	5	—
4	Sterilised Milk	4	—

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Your Authority continued to employ a Rodent Operator on a part-time basis. During the year, 276 private premises and 60 business premises were treated, and the value of the operator and the Ministry's method of treatment can best be assessed by the regular requests which are received for the services of the Department from certain of the Industrial concerns who no doubt will always retain a floating population of Rodents which by regular treatment from the Department can be kept at reduced numbers. The new "Anti Coagulant" poison was brought into use with advantage during the year, and has been successfully used as a poison bait on allotments and farms.

During the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1953, two maintenance treatments were given to the Public Sewers in your District. There is no doubt that this regular treatment is a means whereby the rat population can be kept very much reduced.

The cost of the work of treatment to private premises and Sewer Maintenance ranks for financial assistance from the Ministry, and is claimed for in "Block Grant".

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION.

277 visits were made in connection with the control of Infectious Diseases. The homes of all notified cases were visited and terminal disinfections were carried out.

The undermentioned is a summary of the premises treated during the year.

	Houses.	Rooms.	Cause.
	1	2	Chicken Pox
	104	250	Scarlet Fever
	1	1	Suspected Diphtheria (proved negative)
	1	1	Meningitis
	1	4	Poliomyelitis
	7	18	Tuberculosis
	1	1	Erysipelas
	6	16	Other medical causes
Total ...	122	293	

